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NEVV ART OF BRACHYGRAPHY; OR, SHORT-VVRITING By CHARACTERS:

More faire, ſhort, ſwift, lineall, and Legible, than any forme of Short-writing, formerly pub-*liſhed by any.*

Plainly taught, by ſuch facile Rules, that (even) meane capacities may with much ſpeed attaine to the Knowledge of *this Art, by this Booke,* without any other Teacher.

Compoſed by *Henry Dix.*

Printed at *London* for the Author, and are to be ſold at his Shop, at the Golden Anchor in *Paternoſter*-Row, neere *Cheap-ſide*, 1633.

To the Reader.

COurteous Reader, the Art of ſpelling Charactery was firſt invented by *Iohn Willis*, Bachelor in Divinity, and by him intituled the Art of Stenography; ſince the publiſhing thereof, divers haue ſought to better the inuention, by changing the vowell places; tranſpoſing the litterall Characters, and varying the particular Abreviations, for Prepoſitions, terminations, and words. By the Rules of the Art of Steno-

graphy, three of the vowell places are obſerved behinde a Character, towards the left hand, which being troubleſome to obſerve, & a great let to ſpeed in writing, all other formes of ſhort writing, publiſhed ſince, haue appointed vowell places aboue and vnder a Character; which way of expreſſing the vowels, although it bee better for ſpeed than the former, yet in regard it is not lineall, it cauſeth the writing to be far worſe to read, and produceth a multitude of vnfaſhionable words.

This Art of Brachygraphy, compoſed by mee, is diſſonant from the Art of Stenography, and all other forms of Short-writing formerly publiſhed. In the chiefeſt principle of the Art; namely, the vowell

vowell places, which are all ob-
ſerved by the Rules of this Art, on
the right ſide of a Character, and
as fully diſtinguiſhed as in any o-
ther Art. This way of expreſſing
the vowels, is better than any o-
ther way, in ſundry reſpects; for
by this meanes many words are
expreſſed without remouing the
pen from paper: the writing is
carried ſtreight forward without
any let, is ſtrictly bounded by the
parallell lines, is very gracefull to
the eye, and as lineall as printing.
The terminations for the ending
of long words, are likewiſe expreſ-
ſed by a Rule not formerly vſed in
any forme of Short-writing, far
ſhorter, more proper, and more
agreeable to reaſon then any o-
ther way of expreſſing them. Ma-

ny

ny of the litterall Characters, and words of the Table, are the same which are vsed in the Art of Stenograghy: The choicest rules in all the formes of Short-writing which are extant, are contracted in this; which is as easie to learne, and as little chargeable to memory as any other.

But me thinkes I heare thee obiect, Euery professor of Short-writing affirmeth his owne way to be the best, how may the truth be knowne?

To this I answer; Bare affirmatiues proue nothing; Parties are not competent Iudges. It may only be demonstrared by reason, which is most agreeable to reason, and Consonant to the Rules of Art.

HENRY DIX.

A NEVV ART OF BRACHYGRAPHY.

CHAP. I.

Concerning the omitting of superfluous letters;

What is Brachygraphy?

WHat is Brachygraphy? An abreviation of writing by Characters.

What are Characters?

Short marks made with the pen, by which we expresse either letters or words.

Into how many parts is this Art divided?

Into two parts; The first sheweth the general Abreviation of all words by spelling Characters: The second, the parti-

cular abreviation of some, by peculiar abreviations assigned vnto them.

What is to be considered in the first part of this Art?

Two things: first, how the needlesse letters in all words are to bee omitted: secondly, how the needfull letters in all words are to be expressed.

What letters are needlesse in a word?

Those letters which are nor sounded in a word, whether they bee vowels or consonants, are to bee omitted as superfluous.

A. May be omitted in bread, broad, dead, boat, and such like.

B. In lambe, dumbe, debt.

C. In ascond, sicke, backe.

D. In adjourne, rundlet.

E. In the end of a word, as in due, sue, care, time.

G. In flegme, signe, reigne: when G. is joyned with H. in the middle of a word they may both be left out, as in fight, light, might.

H. In Thomas, Iohn, Abhorre: Note H. is never to be expressed in any word, but when it is joyned with C, S, or T, except in the beginning of a word.

I, may be omitted in field, Priest, thield.

K, In necke, decke, nickle, sickle.

L. In

L. In Realme, Salmon.
N. In Himne, ſolemne.
O. In people, yeoman, jeopardy.
P. In Pſalter, Pſeudo.
S. In Iſle.
T. In mortgage, Caſtle, or when ever it comes before ch. as in watch, match, wretch.
V. In build, guild, guiſe, guide.
W. May ever be omitted in the beginning of a word where R. followes it, as in wrong, write.
X. Is ever to be vſed in the beginning of of a word, without E. as xcell, xceed, xtreame.

Doth not this Art preſcribe to write words according to true Orthography as they are written?

No, but according to their ſound as they are pronounced; and therefore whole ſillables may bee omitted, when they are not ſounded, or when being omitted, ſufficient ſound remaineth to ſhew what the word is; ſo we write *Abram* for *Abraham*, *Auſtine* for *Auguſtine*, reckon for reckning, Surgin for Chirurgion, marage for marriage, Burall for Buriall, yea, if a word may be written ſhorter by other letters, then by them it is uſually written, it is ſo to bee expreſſed: So wee write Nabor for

Neighbour, Buro for Burrough, rot for wrought.

Chap. 2.

Concerning the ſeuerall ſounds of the letters.

What is next to be conſidered? The differing ſounds of the letters is to be taken notice of, becauſe we are to write words according to their ſound: C. hath two ſounds; the one like K, the other like S. C hath the ſound of K, in theſe words, come, call, could: of S in theſe, Citie, Circle, face, chace. If the character of K, or S may more fitly expreſſe the ſound of C, than the character of C, let it ſo bee expreſſed. This is chiefly to be noted in the end of a word; for when E followes C, the C is ſounded like S, and muſt bee expreſſed by the character of S: for otherwiſe if C ſhould be written without the E, the ſound of C would be changed into K, as you may ſee in theſe words Dice, nice, which hauing E omitted, ſound dic, nic: Ch hath two ſounds; the one ſuch as it hath in theſe words, Church, chaire, choice: the other the ſound of K, which it hath in theſe words choler,

choler, chimicall. When ch is ſounded as K, expreſſe it by K.

G. hath two ſounds, the one ſhort, the other long: it is ſounded ſhort in theſe words, God, gaue, grace: long in theſe, ſage, rage, gentle. This latter ſound of G, is differenced from the former by a character, appointed for dg, (which differeth from the character of G, onely in one of the ſtrokes, as you may ſee in the next Chapter.)

This latter ſound of G is expreſſed by that character, becauſe it hath the ſame ſound dg hath. For G at the end of a word is pronounced like dg if E be added, as bage, wage; but if not added; ſhort, as bag, wag.

I. hath two ſounds; the one as it is a vowell, the other as it is a conſonant. Being a vowell, it hath a perfect ſound of it ſelfe, as in this word Idoll: being a conſonant, it hath the latter ſound of G, (which is dg) as you may perceiue in theſe words, jod, jot, jor, which are pronounced as if they were thus written dgod, dgot, dgor; yet we neuer vſe dg in the beginning of a word, though we ſound it, but expreſſe that ſound promiſcuouſly ſometimes by G, ſometimes by I, as it is vſuall in ordinary writing, as may appeare in theſe words; Ieſt is written with I, but geſture with a G: *Jeremy* with an I, but *Germany* with a G. I, the conſonant in

the middle of a word is to be expreſſed by dg.

Ph. comming together in the ſame ſillable, hath euer the ſound of F ; as in theſe words, Phyſicke, Philoſophy : and is therefore to be expreſſed by the character of F.

T hath two ſounds : the one proper to it ſelfe, as in theſe words, To, Tell, Talke : the other the ſound of S : as in theſe words, Patient, Nation. When it is ſounded as S, it is to be expreſſed by S.

V hath two ſounds ; the one as it is a vowell, the other as it is a conſonant. When it is a vowell, it hath a perfect ſound of it ſelfe, as in theſe words, V-nion, V-nity : when it is a Conſonant it is ſounded almoſt like F : as in theſe, Verily, ſave, have, leave : when V is a conſonant, it muſt be expreſſed as a conſonant by the Character thereof, as ſhall hereafter be ſhewed.

Theſe two letters, W and Y, are ſometimes ſounded like V and I : when they are ſounded like them, they muſt be expreſſed as they are.

X may be vſed many times for theſe double letters, ct, cc, ctes, ckes, as being of the ſame ſound ; as you may ſee in theſe words, action, acccſſe, actes, thankes, trickes, effectes.

CHAP.

Chap. 3.

In this Chapter is shewed the Characters of the Alphabet, and the thirteene double Consonants.

How are the needfull letters of all words to be expressed?

In this Art the letters are to bee expressed by Characters, which Characters must be as perfectly knowne as the letters themselues which they represent: before any other rule bee proceeded vnto, with the Characters of the Alphabet there are thirteene other Characters to be learned, which serue for the expressing two or three letters apeeee.

Here followes the Alphabet of letters, with the thirteene double consonants.

∧	A	\	N	ʅ	BL	ad these	
∩	B	(	O	ς	ST		
⌐	C	⊃	P	⊓	BR ∩		
⌉	D	⅂	Q	⊔	MBL	ndl	σ
ε	E	—	R	×	CH	ngl	ω
⌊	F	|	S	+	CL	nch	ø
⌋	G	/	T	⌒	ND	pl	σc
0	H	\	V	⌣	Ng	ns	^
1	I	)	W	o	Th	gn	(
<	K	⅄	X	⊕	Sh	nckl	⊖
⊂	L	γ	Y	>	GDG	sp	∂
∪	M	Z	Z	n	NK		
		σ	P	ʒ	SK		

σc

Here note, the flat Character of P, is neuer used at the beginning of a word, but when L or R followes it.

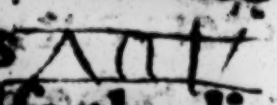
Note that MBL, ND, NG, GDG are neuer to be vsed at the beginning of a word.

Note if you use this P σ you need not this marke for pl ⊖ nor this for sp ∂

Chap. 4.

Concerning the quantity of a Character.

VV*Hat is next to be considered?* The quantity of a Character, which is either great or small. The quantity of a Character is measured betweene two parallell lines drawne thus ——— a great

great Character occupieth the full distance betweene the lines, or more, thus 
A ſmall Character occupieth halfe the diſtance betweene the lines, or leſſe, thus A ſmall Character differeth not from a great in forme, but in quantity.

To what end is this diſtinction of a Character?

The firſt letter of euery word muſt bee a great Character, the reſt of the letters muſt be expreſſed by ſmall Characters placed after the great, either adjoyned to the great, or diſ-joyned from it, as the vowell which interpoſeth it ſelfe betweene the firſt Conſonant and the ſecond ſhall require.

CHAP. 5.

In this Chapter is ſhewed how a ſmall Character is to be adjoyned to a great in the vowels place.

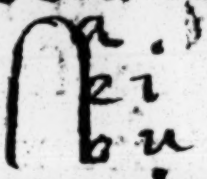
WHy doth the vowell that interpoſeth it ſelfe betweene two Conſonants, require the ſmal Character of the later Conſonant ſometime to be adjoyned unto the great, and ſometimes to be diſ-joyned?

Becauſe the vowels are diſtinguiſhed one from another by adjuncts and diſ-juncts, and

are

are neuer to bee expreſſed by their Characters but in the beginning of a word, but are to be vnderſtood by certaine places aſſigned them on the right ſide of a Character, in which places the ſmall Characters of the Conſonants are either to bee adjoyned, whereof they are called Adjuncts ; or diſjoyned, whertof they are called diſ-juncts.

How many places is appointed for the expreſsing of the fiue vowels?

Three : The firſt is euen with the top of a Character : The ſecond is the middle of a Character: The third the bottome of a Character ; and are all thus diſpoſed 

Here note, the three conſtant vowels are to be expreſſed by adjuncts, the two vnconſtant by diſ-juncts.

Why call you A. E, O, conſtant ; I, and V, vnconſtant vowels?

The vowels I, and V, are ſometimes vowels, ſometimes Conſonants, but the orher three are neuer changed into Conſonants, therefore I ſo call them. The conſtant vowels are expreſſed by adjuncts, noting their conſtanſie ; the other by diſ-juncts, noting their mutability. The top of a Character preſuppoſeth the vowell A to be before the Conſonant that is adjoyned there. The middle of a Character preſuppoſeth two vowels ;

els ; E, when the ſmall Character is adjoyned there ; and I, when it is diſ-joyned : The bottome of a Character likewiſe preſuppoſeth two vowels : O, when the ſmall Character is adjoyned there ; V, when it is diſ-joyned. Theſe vowell places muſt bee very perfitly conceiued in your mind.

Chap. 6.

In this Chapter is ſhewed the vſe of the vowell places in the expreſsing words of one ſillable, that begin and end with a Conſonant.

How are the words of one ſillable to bee written, that begin and end with a Conſonant ?

The great Character of the Conſonant that begins the word, muſt firſt be made, and the ſmal Character of the Conſonant which followes the vowell, muſt bee put in the vowels place : As for example ; To write this word Ball, firſt make B thus (ß) then marke what your vowell is ; which being A, requires that the ſmall Character of the letter L, which followes it, be adjoyned in the place of A, thus (ſ) and ſo the word is expreſſed. To write this word Bell, the L muſt

must be adjoyned to the middle of the B, thus ( ) To write this word Bill, the L must be placed in the middle of the B, as in the former word; but dis-joyned, so that a *medium* be visible betweene the great and small Character, thus ( ) To write this word Bole, the L must bee adjoyned at the bottome, thus ( ) To write this word Bull, the L must be placed in the same place but dis-joyned thus ( )

See these more plainly in these examples following:

	Bad		Mar		Gat
	Bed		Mer		Get
	Bid		Mir		Git
	Bod		Mor		Got
	Bud		Mur		Gut

In the following Examples, note, them letters which are left out as superfluous, are printed in an English letter, which is a black blotted letter, thereby noting their blotting (or leaving out,) and the like is observed in all the following examples in the booke.

	Beere		geile
	Begue		guide
	Deale		turne
	Sighte		whole
	Mighte		peare

Note that the small Character of V, is to be used, when it is a Consonant, in the middle

middle or end of a word, as other Consonants are: As

⌐	Gave	⌐v	Dive
⌐v	Love	|v	Sive
⌐	Save	⌐	Pave

Note, that the Characters of the double Consonants are to be used in all respects as the Characters of the single letters, as you may perceive by these examples following:

⊏	Faith	⊏	Fable
⊏	Saith	⊢	Send
⊐	Doth	⊏	Find
⊓	Bright ⊓	|–	Sing
⊐	Blond	⊐–	Sting
✕	Cheare	⊥	Temple
⊢	Cleane	⊔×	Match
⊐c	Still	⊢×	Catch
⊓	Share	⊔+	Mickle

Chap. 7.

In this Chapter is shewed the peculiar adjoyning of some small Consonants, with the vowel places about the Character of R.

IS there any anomily or variation from rule in the adjoyning of a small Character to a great?

Some

Some ſmall Characters, in regard of their forme, are differently afixed to a great, yet regular: In the affixing (or adjoyning) a ſmall Character in the vowels place, obſerue theſe rules; If the ſmall Character may ſo be adjoyned vnto a great, that part of it being expreſſed, the other part may be vnderſtood in the body of the great, it may be ſo expreſſed: As,

Call For Womb
Some Cap Same
Safe Care Doome

Secondly, if a ſmall Character be ſtreight lined, ſo that it cannot conueniently be adjoyned of it ſelfe to the great (which is very ſeldome) then let the ſmall Character be afixed vnto the great with a light touch of the pen in the vowels place, thus,

Man Beeſe
Maſſe Theeſe

Thirdly, if a ſmall Character may be afixed more conſpicuously for the eye, by being a very little diuerted from its proper place, it may be ſo adjoyned: As,

Caſe Pace Fome Foes,

How are the vowell places to be obſerued about the Character of R?

The vowell places about R, are thus to be obſerued (which is anſwerable to the places about other letters,) a e i o u

Right

Note you may vſe this r in the beginning of a word and obſerue the places about it as about other letters as you may ſee by the examples in ye margent.

Right Ram Raile Rath
Rise Read Ring Rule

Here note if the vowell be O, then the Consonant is to be joyned vnto the end of R, on the right hand; either aboue the R, or below it, as it may most conueniently be joyned without remouing the pen from paper. As

Rome Rocke Rob
Rod Role Roch

This last rule I dos not now vse berauss I vse the other R

CHAP. 8.

Concerning words of one sillable which end in a Vowell.

This rule for tittles I Allten vse ing e and i indefinitly and o and v indefinitly as

How are words that end with a vowell to be written?

When the great Character of the Consonant is made the vowell, if it be A, E, or O, must haue a tittle made directly in the vowels place: If it be I, a tittle must bee made directly ouer the great Character; if V, the small Character of (w) is to be placed against the middle of the great Character dis-joyned thus,

Ba	Be	Bi	Bo	Bu				
Ma	Me	Mi	Mo	Mu				
Bra	Bre	Bri	Bro	Bru				

Bla

Bla Ble Bli Blo Blu

Ouer the Character of R, the tittles are thus to be placed:

Ra Re Ri Ro Ru

Chap. 9.

How double Consonants are to be framed of the letters of the Alphabet for the beginning and ending of words.

How are double Consonants to be joyned, when two or three of them come together in the beginning of a word before the vowell?

The most usefull double consonants haue Characters appointed them, *Chap.* 3. The rule for the joyning of Consonants which come together in the beginning of a word, is this: The small Character of the second Consonant is to be adjoyned unto the great Character of the first at the bottome on the left side, as it falleth out the readiest for the penne.

The bottome of a Character is the place of the vowell O, therefore they may not bee joyned there?

The Vowell places are all on the right side of a Character, but Consonants that come

come together before a vowell are to bee joyned on the left: for though the right side of a Character presupposeth a vowell in the place in which a small Character is, yet the left side doth not so: As in Arithmeticke; A cypher placed on the right side of a figure, maketh the signification of of that figure, tenne times greater than it was: but being placed on the left side, it neither addeth to it, nor detracteth from it: So here, a small Character adjoyned vnto a great on the right side (which is the significant side) presupposeth a vowell to come before it: But being on the left, (which is the non-significant side) it presupposeth no vowell: As for example; This word Some, by the former rules is to be written thus ( ) but Sm by this rule is to be written thus ( ) so, dore is written thus ( ) dr thus ( ) and so all other double consonants must be joyned.

Will not this be troublesome in the joyning of some Consonants?

The Alphabet of Characters is so ordered, that the Characters of those Consonants which are capable of having another Consonant follow them in the beginning of a word, have such Characters assigned them, whose designant place may receive that Character which may follow them,

without removing the pen from paper.

Is there some Consonants not capable of following another Consonant in the beginning of a word?

Yes; Bl, or Br, may begin a word; as Blesse, Bring: But no other consonant may follow after B in the beginning of any English word, before a vowell: for BC, BD, BG, BH, BK, BM, BN, BQ, BS, BT, BX, BZ, cannot begin any English words; and most of them consonants which may have a consonant follow them, are of the same nature with B. These consonants C, H, K, L, M, N, Q, R, Z, never have any consonant follow them in the beginning of any English word.

Shew by Example how all those Consonants which may come together in the beginning of a word are to be joyned.

Here followes a president of euery one:

BL		PL		Skr	
BR		PR		Shr	
CH		SC		Spr	
CL		SH		Str	
CR		SK		Spl	
DR		SL		Sqv	
DW		SM		Th	
FL		SN		Tr	
FR		SP		Tw	
GL		ST		Thr	
Kn		wh			GN

GN SW Thw
GR Scr

Note, the character of R, crosseth the bottome of ST. that it might be the more speedily joyned.

Is there no more trebie Consonants than them that begin with S. or TH?

No : And you may observe it, there is almost as many double consonants beginne with S, as with all the other consonants: for which reason it hath one of the shortest characters assigned it.

Why is W turned about with a Cypher on the left side ?

That it might bee the more cleanely and speedily adjoyned to the other characters ; being joyned so on the left side, no errour can be caused by it.

Why have you left some of these uncharactered?

Because they are expressed by peculiar characters, *Chap.* 3.

Here observe, that the vowell places abour pl, and pr, are to be observed as about the great character of R. *Chap.* 8.

Note also, that those double consonants whose second or third consonant is underneath the flat stroke of a character, cause the vowell places of them sillables which they may seeme to be mistaken for, to have

the place of the vowell O, above the flat stroke: As,

Fol	Spor	Rore	
Spol	Poll	Dare	
Gar	Gor		

How are words to be written that beginnes with these double consonants?

After the double consonant is made, the rest of the word is to bee expressed according to the former rules.

Note, these double consonants need not be learned by heart, in regard they are framed of the letters of the Alphabet, and joyned together according to rule.

Chap. 10.

How consonants are to be joyned which come together after the vowell.

How are the consonants to bee joyned which come together after the vowell?

The consonants which follow after the vowell, are all to bee small characters, and must be joyned one to another as they will fall out the readiest to bee joyned without taking of the pen from the paper.

May small characters be joyned one to another on the right side?

Yes:

Yes: for no adjunct places are to be obſerued about the ſmall characters, nor after the firſt vowell is expreſſed, how long ſoever the word is: but all other vowels after the firſt are to be expreſſed by diſiuncts, as ſhall be ſhewed when wee come to ſhew how words of two ſillablesare to be writtē.

Q. After the firſt conſonant is in the firſt vowels place, if other conſonants follow, muſt the ſecond conſonant be joyned with the firſt, and the third to the ſecond, and the fourth (if there bee ſo many) to the third, as they follow one another in order, and may fitteſt be joyned?

Yes; writing ſtill forward till a vowell parts them.

Shew by example how conſonants comming together after a vowel are to be joyned?

It is needleſſe to give any examples of theſe for being perfect in the letters, the rule ſheweth how they are to be joyned; but to give ſome ſatisfaction herein, here followeth examples of ſuch as are moſt uſefull.

LD	LS	MS	RK
LT	PT	PS	RL
LM	CT)	RD	RM
LP	KT)	VS	nt
LK	Ngth		

Now give ſome examples of ſuch words wherein the double conſonants for the begin-

nings of words, and theſe for the endings of words, are uſed.

Here followes examples of ſuch words.

Freſh	Flint	Length
Shent	Fling	Calme
Print	Screeke	Court
Plague	Smite	Wormes
Pluſh	Snaile	Bils
Promt	Smelt	Loves
Plead	Sharpe	Wives
Crums	Smart	Cald
Glide	Marke	Salve
Dread	Snares	Build

CHAP. II.

How Æ dipthongs are to be expreſſed.

HOw are the vowels to be expreſſed when two of them come together in the middle of a word?

Vowels comming together in the middle of a word, have either their ſound united, as in theſe words, Choice, Maud; or divided, as in theſe, Triall, Lion: When two vowels are joyned together in ſound as in the former words, they are called Æ dipthongs. But when two vowells come together, as in the latter words, they are not Æ dipthongs

dipthongs, becauſe their ſound is divided; the full ſound of each vowell being perfectly rendred, the firſt vowell belongeth to the firſt ſillable, and the ſecond to the ſecond; and being words of two ſillables, how they are to bee expreſſed, ſhall bee ſhewed when wee come to treat of words of two ſillables.

Concerning dipthongs, note this, That if the word may ſufficiently be underſtood by one of the vowels, let that vowell which is moſt ſounded, be expreſſed according to the former rules: and to thoſe that are perfect in the Art, this obſervation concerning dipthongs is ſufficient: for one of the vowels being expreſſed, the ſenſe of the matter which is written wil ſufficiently declare what that word is. But leſt that any young practitioner ſhould hereby be troubled in reading what he hath writ, theſe following rules concerning dipthongs may be practiſed.

If a word have a dipthong in it (which wee deſire to expreſſe) the Conſonant which followes the dipthong muſt be put in the place of the firſt vowel according to the former Rules: And the ſecond Vowell may bee expreſſed by a light touch of the pen, made under the body of the great Character ſtanding thus (——) if the latter vowell

This rule for dipthongs is alltered by placeing a tittle behind in the vowell place if ye vowell be A e or o and by puting a flat strok ouer the word if it be i under it if it be v of it moale

ell be A, thus ( ) if it be E, thus ( ) if it be I, thus ( ) if it be O, thus ( ) and thus ( ) if it be V. As,

Foale	Meed	Void
Boare	Seed	Choise
Meat	Weed	Coile
Mood	Maud	
Stood	Proud	
Wood		

How are words to be expressed that end in a dipthong?

Them that end in I, or V, will haue the small Character of Y, and W, placed in the first vowels place: As,

Boy	Bow
Coy	Plow

If the latter vowell be A, E, or O, it must be expressed by a tittle placed after the first tittle in the vowels place.

Le fol
Le foale
Le foile
Le foole
Le foule
Le feele

How can the vowels place be observed about a tittle?

The three places of A, E, and O, may very well be observed about a tittle: the A place must be a little above it; the E place even with it; and the O place a little lower then it: As,

Likewise words ending with two vowells are exprest by a tittle behind if the vowell be doubled as

Laa	Mee	Woo
Maa	See	Moo

c Laa
v maa
v mee
| See
) woo
v moo

Here note, that if the letter S falleth out any thing inconvenient in the end of a word

it

it is to be omitted, and to be understood by a tittle made under the Character thus,

Debts Rights Nets

CHAP. 12.

How words of one sillable beginning with a vowell, are to be written.

How are words to be written which begin with a vowell?

The great Character of the vowell must first bee made, then the Consonant which followes must be joyned unto it at the bottome on the right hand: As,

Ar	Eare	Ill	Od	Vr
Am	Ease	Im	Old	Vt
All	Eat	Ip		Vg

Where must the Consonant be placed when the vowell O followes after another vowell, being the Consonants are joyned in the O place.

This rule is alltero for Jneuer do= ioyne when a vowell followes but disioyn what vowell soeuer followes as

There is no English word wherein the vowell O followes after another vowell in the beginning of a word, except it beginne with I, or V, and in such words they are Consonants: But not to trouble you with too many distinctions, note this; If a vowell comes betweene a Consonant and the first Vowell,

Vowell, make a tittle behinde the great Character: As,

Id	Iod	Vade	Vd
Ib	Iob	Vale	Vl

May a tittle behind a Character note both O and A?

The place which falleth out the readiest for a Consonant to be joyned unto V, is the top of a Character; which place, by the Rules of this Art, signifieth the vowell A. The tittle behinde the Character sheweth not what the vowell is, (for the place sheweth that,) but noteth that a vowell is to bee understood to come betweene the great Character and the small; and so may serve as well to note A, when the word beginnes with V; as it doth to note O, when a word beginnes with any of the other vowels.

There is but little occasion for this rule in the practice of this Art.

If more Consonants than one followes, must they bee joyned as they are after words beginning with a Consonant?

Yes: as,

	Arm		Earn
	Armd		Earnd
	Arms		East

So much for all words of one sillable.

CHAP.

Chap. 13.

How words of two ſillables beginning with a Conſonant, are to be written.

How are words of two ſillables to bee written?

That part of the word which commeth before the vowell of the ſecond ſillable, is to bee written according to the Rules for words of one ſillable; and the ſmall Character of the Conſonant which followes the vowell of the ſecond ſillable, muſt be placed after the Conſonant, which is in the firſt place diſ-joyned; what vowe's place ſoever it is to be placed in: for adjunct places are never to be obſerved, but in the firſt ſillable.

How then is the vowell E to bee diſtinguiſhed from I, and the vowell O from V, in the ſecond ſillable?

In this Art which teacheth to write onely the ſound of words, it is not neceſſary to diſtinguiſh them: for in words of two ſillables, the firſt vowell is ever certainely knowne (by the former rules) and hath the Accent of the vowell alſo belonging vnto it; by reaſon whereof, the ſecond ſillable is not

ſo

ſo clearly ſounded as the firſt, and may therefore have E and I, which are vowels of neare ſound, indifferently expreſſed: and I, and V, which are alſo vowels of neere ſound, expreſſed indefinitely.

What meane you by the word indefinitely?

I meane that the diſ-junct of a conſonant ſtanding in the ſecond place, doth conſignifie the vowell E, or I, to goe before it, but defineth not which of them: ſo, a diſ-junct ſtanding in the third place, conſignifieth O, or V, to goe before it; but doth not definitively declare which of the two it is.

If the vowels place be obſerved about the ſmall Character, is there no change of the vowell places?

No: onely note, that to the end they may bee the more clearely diſcerned at firſt ſight, and the more exactly obſerved; the A, place muſt bee a little higher than the ſmall Character, and the O, place a little lower, as was before ſhewed in the placing one tittle after another, *Chap.* 11. and may bee conceived by theſe fayned words:

Merall
Merell
Merill
Meroll
Merull

Examples of words of two ſillables beginning and ending in a conſonant in which the vowell followes immediately after the Conſonant of the firſt ſillable.

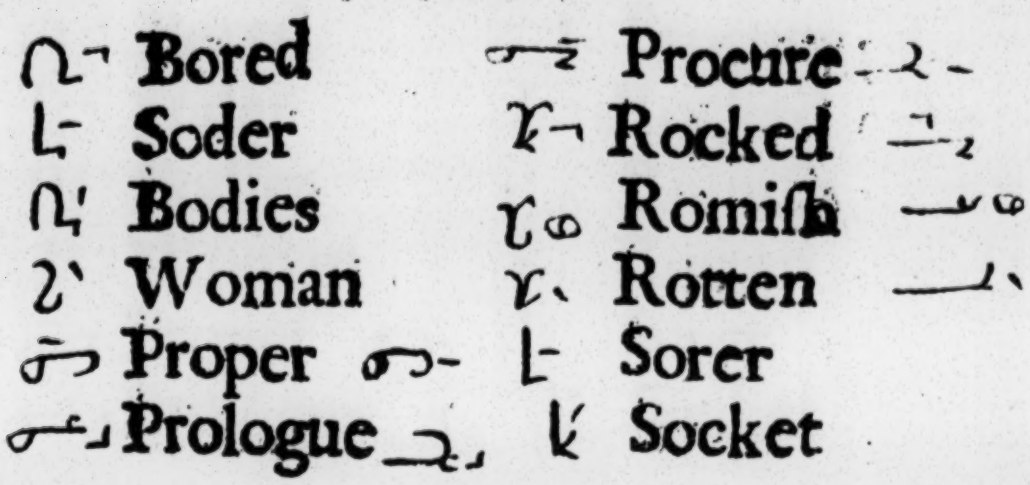
Ballance
Called
Cheriſh
Famine
Father.
Gather
Periſh
Pleaſure.
Malice
Merit
Rabet
Raviſh
Sealed
Terror
Raſed

Examples wherein the Conſonants of the ſecond ſillable which comes before the vowell are joyned to the Conſonants of the firſt. As,

Bargaine
Barter
Warmed
Permit
Martir
Virgin
Warned
Hermit

Here note, if the vowell in the firſt ſillable be O, then the conſonant of the ſecond ſillable may be placed about the great Character: As,

Bored



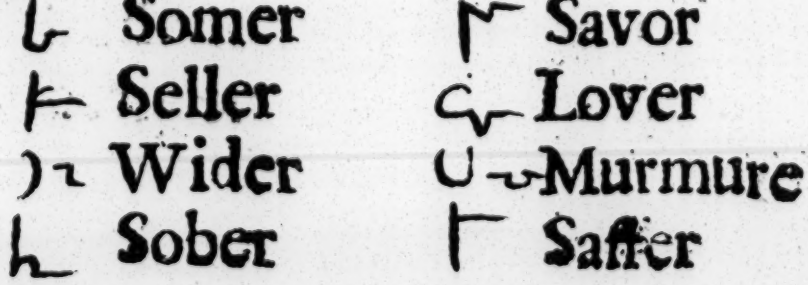
CHAP. 14

Concerning the peculiar expressing of some words of two sillables.

THe Consonant R, hath the sound of a vowell going before it, and may therefore by being drawne long in pronouncing, serve to shorten the second sillable of some words.

How is this to be done?

If the Consonant which is in the first vowels place, bee capable to receive the Character of R, without removing the pen, you need not remove it to put the R in the vowels place, but draw it from that Consonant, and let it signifie the vowell indefinitely. As,



Are ſuch words as haue L pronounced ſhort in the end, to be expreſſed as words of one, or as words of two ſillables?

It is not fully agreed by all, whether ſuch words are Monoſillables, or diſſillables; this is certaine, they are pronounced as words of two ſillables: and therefore if L will not ſo conveniently bee joyned to the Conſonant before it, as diſ-joyned, it may be diſ-joyned without any inconvenience; as in theſe words;

Medle Setle
Beagle Caſle
Rangle Raſle

CHAP. 15.

How words of two ſillables are to be expreſſed, which haue the vowels come together in the middle, or at the end of a word.

YOu promiſed to ſhew how words of two ſillables, which haue the vowels come together in the middle, are to be written?

Such words, in regard both vowels are fully ſounded, require that both vowels ſhould fully be diſtinguiſhed; therefore obſerve how to expreſſe them: The firſt vowell muſt be expreſſed by a tittle in the

vowels

vowels place, and in the place of the ſecond vowell put the Character of the conſonant which followes it: diſ-joyned thus;

Boaz Iaell Rahell
Ioaſh Iewell Diall

How are the vowels to be expreſſed when they come together in the end of a word of two ſillables?

By tittles, placed one after another as they are *Chap.* 11. as may be ſeene in theſe Examples:

Noah Clôe Iehew
Leah Clio

Note, that if words of two ſillables end in a ſingle vowell, it is to be expreſſed by a tittle; thus,

Sorrie Delay
Wearie Betray
Merrie Widow
Medow

Chap. 16.

How words of two ſillables, beginning with a vowell, are written.

How are words beginning with a vowell to be written?

After the firſt ſillable is expreſſed, the ſecond

cond will have the Consonant after it disjoyned in the vowels place; but the disjuncts place is to bee obserued about the great Character; as in words that beginne with a Consonant, whose first vowell is O; as was shewed *Chap.* 13. and may bee perceiued by these examples:

Armed Omit
Arming Other
Earnest Vrgent
Abram Altar
Abhor

How are words that beginne and end in a vowell to be written?

Thus,

Abbie Earlie Ido
Alay Espie Vtter

So much for words of two sillables.

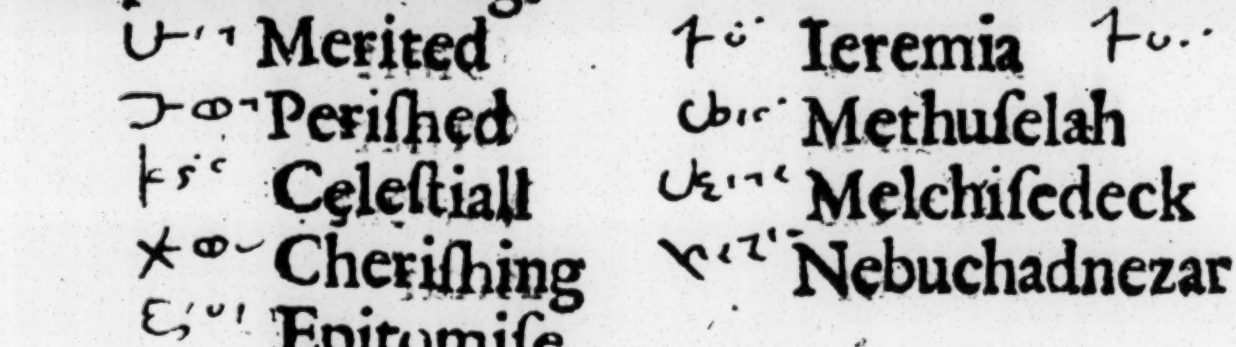
Chap. 17.

How words of three sillables are to bee written.

How are words of three sillables to bee written?

Words of three sillables, and all other long words (which are not compounded of the prepositions and terminations, for which

there is peculiar abreviations) are to be expreſſed according to the rules of words of two ſillables: the vowels place being ſtill to be obſerved about the conſonant or tittle which was laſt made; how long ſoever the word is, as you may perceive in theſe examples following.



So much for the expreſſing of all words at large by ſpelling Charactery.

Chap. 18.

Concerning the Table of words, and the firſt ſhewed.

What is to be conſidered in the ſecond part of this Art?

Two things: firſt, how the moſt uſuall words, ſuch as are of vſe almoſt in every ſentence, are to be abreviated.

Secondly, how long words are to be abreviated by prepoſitions and terminations.

How are the common uſuall words abreviated?

Some

Some are expreſſed by one letter; as it is uſuall in ordinary writing to put a K. for a King, an L. for Lord; a B, for Biſhop, and the like: ſome are expreſſed by the laſt letter joyned to the firſt; and this is uſuall alſo in ordinary writing; for ſo M^r^. is uſed for Maſter; y^r^. for your, and the like: and ſome is expreſſed by two or three of their firſt letters, and this is alſo common in ordinary writing, as may appeare in quotations, the names of months, and the like.

Some are expreſſed by ſimbolicall Characters; that is, by ſuch Characters as haue ſome fit relation to the word they expreſſe: So, the word Sunne is expreſſed by the Aſtronomicall Character of the Sunne: world is expreſſed by two circles, the greater incompaſſing the leſſe, as the ſpheares of heaven incompaſſeth the globe of the earth: ſo, Heart is expreſſed by the figure of a Heart, as it is commonly made.

How are theſe words diſpoſed for the getting them by heart?

Theſe words, that they may be the more eaſily gained, and retained in memory, are divided into two Tables: In which Tables you are to note the different letters the words are printed in: For thoſe letters by which the word is expreſſed, is printed in a Roman letter; and the reſt of the letters in

an Italica, (except the word be a Prepoſition, which ſerveth for the expreſſing of long words) which are all of them printed in an Italica letter.

Note alſo, the ſumbolicall Characters are printed in great Roman letters, that you may know them.

Why are theſe words diuided into two Tables?

For two reaſons: firſt, becauſe the words of the firſt Table, being all expreſſed by their firſt letter, might have a rule giuen for them; by which if we remember the word, and in what Columne of the Table it is, we may know by what letter it is expreſſed, which diſchargeth the memory from bearing the Character, as it doth the word.

The ſecond reaſon is this; if any thinke the number of words too many, in both tables, they may learne onely the firſt: for all words, both of the firſt and ſecond table, may bee written by the former Rules, but ſomewhat ſhorter by their particular Abreviations.

But here note, it is neceſſary that the prepoſitions, (moſt of which are in the ſecond Table) be learned. You may know them by the letter they are printed in: But for the reſt, if you thinke their number too many, you may write them at large by rule.

What

What rule is given for remembring the letters by which the words of the first table is expressed?

The first Table is divided into six Columnes; in each Columne there is a word which beginneth with every severall letter of the Alphabet; to every one of these six Columnes there is an Alphabet appointed.

The first Columne is expressed by the small Characters of the Alphabet.

The second Columne by the great Characters of the Alphabet.

The third Columne by small Secretary letters.

The fourth Columne by great Secretary letters.

The fifth Columne by small Roman letters.

The sixt Columne by great Roman letters.

Now every word is to be expressed by that letter with which it beginnes, so that if you remember a word of the first table, and know what Columne it is in, the rule sheweth you by what letter it is to be expressed.

Shew the first Table of words.

Here must come in the first Table of words, and after it must be read the Chapter following.

Chap. 19.

Concerning the first table of words, and a further vse of them in expressing such words as are derived from them, or compounded with them.

SHow how the words of this table are to bee vsed, and how they may serve to expresse such words as are derived from them.

These words must be written so, that at first sight it may appeare they are words of themselves, and not letters belonging to other words: this is very easily done by making a wider space betweene word and word, then betweene a small dis-junct Character and a great; for the dis-junct Characters are to bee placed as neare the Character which they belong to, as one letter to another in ordinary writing: and these Characters and letters being vsed for words, must have as much space betweene them and other words, as is betweene word and word in ordinary writing.

There is no difference in the Characters for the words of the first Columne, and the second, but their quantity; which happily will not be so exactly observed in writing fast; & may therfore bring trouble in the reading?

Although

The first Table of words; which is to be placed, pag. 38. Chap. 19.

A An	Among	Adde	Apostle	Againe	Also
Be	But	Before	Benefit	Baptize	Behold
Con	Could	Cause	Concern	Catholike	Catechize
De	Dutie	Deliuer	Die	Damne	Doctrine
Els	Euill	Earth	Euangelist	Euer	Ecclesiastes
Full From	Feare	Friend	Faculty	First	Familiar
Good	God	Great	Generall	Gospell	Gentle
Him	How	Humble	Hospitality	Hee	Hebrew
Iust	Iustice	Iesus	Israell	Iesuite	Iudge
Knew	Knowledge	Kinde	Keepe	King	Kingdome
Law	Lord	Life	Leuite	Land	Large
Man	Make	Mercy	Magnifie	Manifold	Majestie
Not	Now	Name	Neglect	Neuer	Number
O	Of	Order	Originall	Ordaine	Obedience
Peace	Patient	Part	Perpetuall	Psalme	Prouerbe
Quicke	Quest	Q	Quiet	Q	Quantity
Rod	Remember	Repent	Religion	Re	Reveale
So	Sinne	Serve	Sacrament	Such	Streight
The	That	Thinke	Temporall	Thanke	Triumph
V You	Vaine	Verie	Vulgar	Vnder	Vengeance
Word	Which	Wicked	Wonder	Wise	Worship
Xcept	Xpect	Xample	Xecute	Xceed	Xtreame
Yt	Yet	Yeeld	Young	Yee	Youth
Sub	Zion	Zeale	Z	Z	Z

Although ſometimes, through ſpeed in writing, the quantity of a Character be not diſtinguiſhed as it ought, yet can no great inconvenience follow; for we know certainly it is written either for that word, which the great Character ſignifieth; or, for that which the ſmall: and whether of the words it is, they are of ſuch contrary ſenſe, that the ſenſe of the matter will at firſt declare; yet let the quantity of a Character be diſtinguiſhed, as well as your ſpeed in writing will permit.

Shew the uſe of this Table in derivative words?

Any word which is not expreſſed by the Characters of the Alphabet, may receive a ſmall Character in any of the vowell places, diſ-joyned; or may receive a ſmall Character adjoyned unto it in that place which is readieſt for the pen.

But remember, the adjunct preſuppoſeth no vowell before it: note alſo a tittle may be placed about any word that is not expreſſed by the Characters of the Alphabet in any of the vowell places, and may be put under any word of the Table to ſignifie the letter S (which changeth the ſingular number into the plurall.)

Give examples of words varied into other words by theſe rules.

Here followes examples of words deriued from the words of the Table:

B	Beholding	a	Against
C	Concerning	~~p~~	~~Lift~~
C	Concerneth	ꝑ	Parts
k	Keepest	p	Psalmes
S	Sacramentall	m	Mercies
s	Serueth	n	Names
r	Repenteth	n	Named
		N	Numbreth

May none of the words of the two first Columnes receive a dis-iunct Character after them?

Yes; any of them may receiue a dis-junct small Character after them, but not in any of the vowell places, as the former words may; for it would change a word beginning with a great Character to have a small dis-junct in the place of I, or V: But a dis-junct may be placed in the A, place, without any error at all; because the vowell A is to be expressed by an adjunct Consonant, in the first sillable: As for example; Mar is to be written thus (ʊ) and therefore Maker may be written thus (ʊ̄) Here note, that what vowel soeuer followes any of the words of the two first Columnes, the dis-junct must be put in the A place, dis-joyned; and cousignifie that vowell indefinitely. As,

Maketh

∪°	Maketh	∪⁻	Manner
∪⁻	Making	∪''	Manasses
∩⁻	Butter	⊢°	Feareth
∣⁻	Sinner	⊢⁻	Fearing
⁰—	Remembreth	∧∠°	Acknowledgeth

May any of the words of the two first Columnes receiue a tittle in the vowels place?

None of the words of the second Columne may receive a tittle in the vowels place; but underneath, to signifie S, they may. Some few words of the first Columne may receive a tittle in the vowels place; those that may, are in the first ranke of these examples:

∧·	Any	ε̣	Evils	⊣̣	Goods
∪·	Manna	∣̣	Sins	⊢̣	Feares
∪·	Many	⊣̣	Gods	⁄̣	Words
··	Thy	⊃̣	Patients	⁄̣	House
				⁄̣	Lawes

Note these three words following, differing from three other words in the Table, onely in the drawing the E at the end, long, are differenced from them words by a tittle behinde them:

⁄ Thee	∣ Signe	∧ Note

CHAP.

CHAP. 20.

Of the second Table of words.

HOw are the words of the second Table disposed for the reposing them in memory?

The words of this second Table are digested Alphabetically: all that begin with A, are placed together; and them that begin with B, together; and so all the rest.

Marke the letters by which the words are printed, according to the directions given, *Chap.* 18.

Here must come in the second Table of words.

CHAP. 21.

Containing examples of words derived from the words of the second Table.

MAy the words of this second Table serue to expresse other words deriued from them by the addition of dis-iunct Consonants?

Yes; the same rules giuen for the first Table, is to be obserued in the words of the

he ſecond: for if a word be expreſſed by uch Characters of the Alphabet as may be- gin a word, then a diſ-junct Character may e placed in no other place but the top; and ignifie the vowell indefinitely.

But thoſe words which are expreſſed by uch letters as are never uſed in the begin- ning of a word, may receive a diſ-junct in ny of the vowell places, or an adjunct where it may fitteſt receive it, as was ſhew- ed by examples of words of the firſt Table, nd may alſo be perceived in theſe that fol- low:

Antichriſtian		Fulfilled	
Beginning		Governed	
Corrupted		Harty	
Declared		Illuminated	
Effected		Corrected	
	Predeſtinateth		
Liberall	Qualified	Vineyards	
Mentioned	Redeemed	Worketh	
Naturall	Sainted	Workes	
Opinions	Standeth	Executed	
Pardoneth	Humbled	Yours	
Light	Theſe	Leaſe	

CHAP.

CHAP. 22.

Concerning the use of the prepositions (which are contained in the Tables of words) for expressing long words.

ARe the Prepositions to be used in a different manner from the other words of the Table?

No: The directions given for the vse of other words of the Table, sheweth how these are to be used: for them which are not expressed by letters, may haue an adjunct small Character afixed to them wherfoeuer it falleth out the readiest for the penne: and after the adjunct, the rest of the word must bee expressed by dis-junct Characters placed one after another, as the length of the word shall require, as may be seene in these examples:

Compell	Interposing
Compared	Mistaking
Company	Transparent
Despairing	Transtated

If the prepositon be expressed by a small Character, then it may have no Consonant adjoyned to it, nor receive a dis-junct in any place but at the top. As,

Real

Reall Beatitude Inable
Conning Diall Inacted

How are ſuch words to bee written, that beginne with thoſe Prepoſitions (whoſe Characters may haue no Conſonant joyned to them) when a Conſonant followes them?

The prepoſition muſt firſt be made, and the Conſonant which followes the prepoſition muſt be a great Character, and the reſt of the words expreſſed at large by rule, thus;

Remoue Informe
Defame Contemne

If the latter part of the word bee another word of the Table, it muſt bee expreſſed by the marke appointed for it: As,

Beleeve Depart Anotomie
Remaine Injoy Anoint
Deferre

Chap. 23.

Concerning the abreviation of words of one ſillable which beginne with the vowell A, and with H.

What further vſe is to bee made of the Table of words?

If

If a word of one ſillable, which beginneth with A, followes after any of the words of the Table, it may be expreſſed by the ſmall Character of the Conſonant, placed as a diſ-junct in the place of A, thus ;

Which are	The arme
Which art	Which aske
Which am	How art
With all	In all
To all	The arke

Note alſo, if the letter H goe before the vowell, in regard it is a letter very little ſounded, it may bee omitted, and the word be expreſſed as the former :

Which haue	God hath
Which had	God had
Would haue had	He hath had
Which haue had	Shall haue

Theſe former words ſhew the letter H is little ſounded, may it not therefore be ſometimes omitted in the beginning of a word, although the word be not expreſſed as before ?

Yes, it may ; and therefore thoſe words of the Table which differ from other words onely in the letter H, are uſed for them words, as if H were expreſſed ; ſo wee expreſſe theſe words alike :

His	\	Is
Heauen	θ	Euen
Had	a	Ad
Have	~	Ave
Hath	ɔ	Ath

CHAP. 24.

Concerning three usual Terminations which may be either affixed, or dis-joyned in the vowels place.

HOw are terminations for long words to be expressed?

Before wee come to shew the use of the terminations which are expressed, after a new way, not formerly practised in short writing, we are to consider the vse of three Terminations which may be affixed or dis-joyned in the vowels place, as the vowell which commeth before them shall require.

Two of these are contained in the second Table of words, and they are these two:

⊙ Son	∽ Ment

These two are in all respects, where occasion requires, to bee placed as the small Characters of Consonants: As,

⌒ Season	⌒ Torment
⌒ Mason	⌒ Vehement

Harison

Harison Garment

Note, the small Roman R, used for Re; in the Table, may bee vsed for Ri, as a dis-junct: As,

Miserie Misterie
Summarie Mockerie

Here note, all words ending in son, sion; Cian, shion, or the like; whether they bee words of the Table, or words written at large, if the Character going before it bee capable of having a tittle in it, them terminations are to be vnderstood by that tittle, as representing the Character of son: as,

Sampson Action
Assumption Hobson
Crimson Person
Damson Generation
Reprobation Lesson

Which is the third Termination?

The third is the small Character of the vowell O, which is used for the termination, Sion, or Cian, which is to be placed in the vowels place going before it; either adjoyned or dis-joyned; as in these words:

put a tittle over it

Passion Omission
Motion Commission
Station Partition
Session Damnation
Vision Celebration
Atestation Physician

Will

The Termination ation
is now expresse by a tittle
over the word

Will not the using of the Character of O, for the termination sion, bring trouble in the reading of what we have written?

How can it: the small Characters of the Vowels (V excepted) are neuer used to expresse the vowels by, in the middle or end of a word; and the vowels are euer expressed by their great Characters in the beginning of a word; and therefore the small Characters of the vowels may bee used as adjuncts, or dis-juncts to signifie any other thing without any error.

Is any of the small Characters of the other vowels used in the like kinde?

The small Character of A, is vled for nce, or ns, in the middle or end of a word, as an adjunct or dis-junct: thus;

Sence — Clemencie
Repentance — France
Distance — Fence
Lines.

If any like the small Characters of ns; joyned together thus ( ) better than the small Character of A, they may use it; but because it is somewhat like nt, I never use to expresse ns, so; but as before is shewed.

Chap. 25.

Concerning the expreſsing the terminations of long words.

Now ſhew the vſe of the other terminations.

The terminations of long words are to bee expreſſed by the Characters of the Alphabet, placed ouer the primitiue part of the word, according as the vſuall cuſtome is in ordinary writing.

The Characters of the Alphabet by the former rules are appointed to expreſſe the words of the firſt Table; how then may they be vſed for the expreſsing of terminations?

The words of the Table, and all other words by the former rules are to be written forward, one word after another, as they are in ordinary writing; for no ſmall Characters are by any former rule to bee expreſſed either aboue or below a Character, (the notes for diſtinction of dipthongs, which are very ſeldome vſed, onely excepted.) And therefore what ſignification ſoeuer the Characters of the Alphabet have, being placed on the right ſide, or as they are vſed, as words written by themſelves, it doth not hinder, but they may be vſed for

the

the expreſſing of terminations, being placed directly over other words: As may appeare by this; In ordinary writing it is vſuall to vſe y, with an e ouer it, thus (ẏ) for the; with a t ouer it, thus (ẏ) for that: Now no man will read them words for ye, or it, becauſe the letter ſtandeth ouer the y, which ſhould haue followed it, if it had ſignified them words.

Shew how theſe terminations are expreſſed, and what Characters are appointed them?

Every ſmall Character of the Alphabet ſerueth for the expreſſing of a termination, and ſuch a termination is appointed every letter as beginneth with that letter which expreſſeth it, as was before ordered for the expreſſing the words of the firſt Table.

But becauſe there is more terminations than the Alphabet of letters can expreſſe, the ſmall Character of the conſonants that either begin or end a termination, are alſo appointed for the expreſſing of them: And here they follow:

Ative
Bilitie
Cense
Dome
Ected
Full
Gect
Hibit
Ifying
Kation
Lie
Mitie
Nesse
[illegible]
Position
Plication
Quitie
Ring
Seaue
Taine
Vent
Ward
Exion
Ification
Scribe

Clude
Charge
Ended
Ference
Fect
Flict
Flect
Fulnesse
gresse
Ified
i, on
i, ing
itie
inckle
Linesse
Mation
Nation
Presse
Prehend
Rietie
Spect
Ternall
Tent
Vert
Tract

ation
nation
ishment
ous
ousslly
ship

CHAP

Chap. 26.

Concerning examples of words wherein the former terminations are vſed.

How are the former terminations to bee vſed?

The firſt part of the word muſt firſt bee written; whether it bee to be written at large, or by a prepoſition, or any other word of the former tables, the firſt part of the word being made, the termination muſt be placed directly ouer it, as may be ſeene in theſe following examples:

Conclude	Godlineſſe
Recharge	Confirmation
Aſcended	Expreſſe
Inference	Comprehend
Infect	Contrariety
Reflect	Suſpect
Sinfulneſſe	Externall
Degreſſe	Intent
Sanctified	Convert
Sprinckle	Contract

Note, the termination quitie may be put in the I place, becauſe q is never uſed as a diſ-junct in any word.

In the word (intent) the prepoſition and termination are expreſſed both by one Character, which ſheweth the different vſes of prepoſitions and terminations; prepoſitions may bee written alone by themſelves, but terminations cannot be expreſſed by this rule, vnleſſe there be a Character firſt written in the line, ouer which it may be placed.

May any of the terminations bee varied into ion, tion, ſion, or the like, by hauing a tittle put in them?

Yes, they which are capable of receiuing a tittle, may ſo be vſed: As,

Rejection

Rejection	Degreſſion
Invention	Permiſſion
Contention	Remiſſion
Aſſention	Exhibition

Chap. 27.

Concerning a further vſe of ſome of the terminations.

WHat remaines to bee conſidered in this Art?

If any of the former terminations be vſed for a whole word, it may be placed ouer the word that went laſt before it: As,

Of his fulneſſe
In the fulneſſe
The mighty God
The charge is ended
In the tent
In this poſition
It is full.

In the practice of this Art, if a word may better bee expreſſed by the Character of a word of neare ſound, then by its owne, let it be ſo expreſſed; for which reaſon, theſe words placed together are expreſſed by the ſame Characters.

The	′	They
Enter	→	Inter
Miniſter	m	Minſter
Be	n	By
Did	d	Dead
Part	ꝑ	Pert
Whither	ꝯ	Whether
Or	c	Our
On	o	One
Cauſe	t	Caſe

In the practice of this Art, it is a great helpe, in reading, to obſerve your ſtops; which is obſerued by making two prickes thus (:) whether it be for a Comma, Colon, Interrogation, or Period. But a parentheſis is to be made after the uſuall manner thus [ ]

In the writing of Sermons, it will bee profitable to expreſſe ſome ſuch parts of a Sentence as come frequently together by a Character which hath ſome fit relation thereunto. As,

As if he ſhould ſay.
As if he ſhould have ſaid.
As if it were.
As much as.
As little as.
As long as.
So long as.
That is to ſay.

As well as.
The Lords Table.
The Lords Supper.
The Sacrament of the Lords Supper.
Of these parts in their order.
And so forth.
Thus much concerning this point

Common phrases whereby the parts of a continued speech are begunne, may be expressed by their denominative word, with a full stop made close to it. As,

The Doctrine wee will observe from hence shall be this. D :

The coherence of these words with the former, standeth thus. 1 ∠ :

Such places of Scripture as may wholly be remembred by two or three of their first words, may have those their first words expressed with the Character of &c. after them; thus,

If God so loued vs, how ought wee to love one another? 1 ∠ 1. cr. &

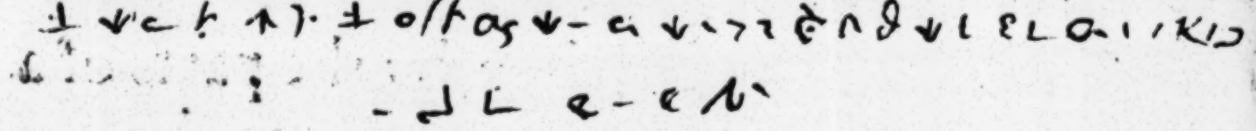
If God bee with vs, who can bee against vs? 1 ∠ 0 9 ↓ &

To conclude, let me aduise you to bee very perfect in the practice of this Art, before you beginne to write Sermons, and if your leisure will permit, write over the Psalmes

Pſalmes of *David* in meeter firſt, and that will bring you to great readineſſe, both in writing, and the reading what you have writ.

Here followes the Lords prayer, written according to the precepts of this booke.

The Lords Prayer.



FINIS.

	A A		A B		C C		D
	abominable		apostasy		cause		Darke
	abounde		apostle		caution		de
	aboute		appointe		chapter		decree
	absolute		appropriate		child		declare
	abstaine		argumente		christ		defraude
	accepte		as		church		degree
	accomplish		aspe		circum		deliuer
	accorde		astonish		circumcise		demonstr
	accuse		attribute		citty		destitute
	acknowledge		attempte		coherens		destroy
	acton		au		come		difficult
	adamant		author		comfort		did
	adde		away		communion		dignity
	admonish				con		diligent
	aduance		B B		concerne		diss
	aduantage		baptise		concorde		discord
	aduerse		bee		concupiscence		distnequit
	adulterer		because		condemne		distinction
	adultery		before		condition		distresse
	aduocate		behinde		confesse		diuell
	affe		beholde		conforme		diuerse
	after		beleue		congregation		doctour
	agame		benefit		conscience		doctrine
	aggrauate		beneuolence		consequent		dominion
	almighty		benignity		consider		dwell
	alsoe		belonge		consiste		downe
	already		belouede		construction		
	altogather		betwene		consubstantiation		
	alway		beware		contra		
	ambition		blaspheme		corporall		E E
	ambitiouse		blesse		correct		Ecclesiastes
	amonge		bosome		corrupt		effect
	amplifye		beade		couenant		efficacy
	anabaptist		brother		couetouse		efficient
	anchore		burthen		counsell		elect
	and		beside		count		else
	angell				create		enmity
	answeare		C C		crosse		enmy
	antecedente		captiue		crucify		enter
	antichrist		catechise		custome		enuy
							epistle
							escape

E F G

- Es establish
- Ee esteeme
- Es especiall
- E euangelist
- e euen
- e euer
- C euerlastinge
- ev euident
- E euill
- p execute
- E excellent
- Ex exercise
- Ex experience
- Ex extraordinary
- Ex extreme.

F F

- ff faculty
- F familiar
- ff fellowshipe
- L face
- L flesh
- L forgiue
- La frequent
- f frende
- F frustrate
- L from
- F for as much
- L full
- P fulfill.
- Lr further.

G G

- G generall
- G generate
- gentil(e)
- g gentle
- y giue
- y glory
- y god.

G H

- g godly
- g good
- G gospell
- g gouerne
- y grace
- y greate
- ideale

H H

- h happy
- h hee
- e heauen
- H hebrew
- h heretike
- o him
- o himselfe
- i his
- h holy
- h holy ghost
- h hospitality
- o how
- o how be it
- o howsoeuer
- h hypocrite
- h humble
- h humiliation
- h husband.

I I

- i idole
- o idole
- o idolatry
- ij ierusalem
- ij iesus
- if
- ignoble
- ignorant
- illuminat
- illustrate

I K L

- image
- imediate
- imitate
- impiety
- in
- incomprehensible
- increase
- inferiour
- iniury
- iniquity
- innocent
- institute
- instruct.
- instrument
- integrity
- inter
- intercede
- Joy
- irreuocable
- is
- israell
- iudge
- iust

K K

- keepe
- kinde
- kinge
- kingdome
- know
- knowledge

L L

- left
- liber

L M

- G liberality
- l like
- ll likewise
- longe
- C lord
- longe life

M M

- M Magestrate
- M magnify
- M maiesty
- m malefact
- u man tour
- m manifold
- ψ mantimes
- matrimony
- m meditate
- m mediatour
- member
- v memory
- memorandum
- ment
- m mercy
- m minister
- φ mis
- ψ meanes
- metaphor
- multiply
- multitude

N N

- n name
- n nature
- n necess

N O P P Q R R S S

♈	Neglect
♉	neuerthe
♊	net
♋	notwithst
♌	new
♍	number

O O

♎	ob
♏	obedient
♐	observe
♑	occasion
♒	of
♓	often
♈	omnipotent
♉	on one
♊	opinion
♋	opposite
♌	op
♍	oppresse
♎	opportunity
♏	our
♐	ordaine
♑	origniall
♒	order
♓	otherwise
♈	ouer.

P P

♊	paralell
♋	particuler
♌	patient
♍	peculier
♎	peace
♏	pdition
♐	pforme
♑	pfect
♒	ppetuall
♓	psuade.
♈	psecute.
♉	philosophy
♊	pr: place
♋	people
♌	point
♍	power
♎	pcedent
♏	pre
♐	pcepte
♑	predestinate
♒	pdiuine
♓	prorogatiue
♈	prison
♉	priuiledge
♊	pro
♋	pprietty
♌	psecute
♍	psper
♎	puident
♏	puerb
♐	psalme
♑	punish
♒	purpose
♓	praise.

Q Q

♈	qualify
♉	quality
♊	quantity
♋	question
♌	quiet
♍	quarrell
♎	quest.

R R

♏	rationall
♐	re
♑	reconcile
♒	recorde
♓	redeeme
♈	regarde
♉	regenerate
♊	regester
♋	regular
♌	reloyce
♍	religion
♎	remedy
♏	remembr
♐	repent
♑	reprobate
♒	resolue.
♓	resurrection
♈	returne.
♉	reuerent
♊	reueale
♋	righteouse

S S

♌	Sabboth:
♍	sacrament
♎	Sacrifice
♏	Sainte
♐	Saluation
♑	Satisfy.
♒	satisfaction
♓	scarce
♈	scorne
♉	scripture
♊	secret
♋	selfe
♌	seperate
♍	sentence.
♎	serue
♏	signify
♐	similitude
♑	sinne
♒	sion
♓	shall
♈	sometime
♉	speciall
♊	spirit
♋	son
♌	statute
♍	strength
♎	subb
♏	sub
♐	successe
♑	suffer
♒	sufficient
♓	super
♈	supper
♉	support

T

♊	tabernacle
♋	take
♌	take heede
♍	taught
♎	temper
♏	tempt
♐	testimony
♑	thinke
♒	thanke
♓	thankfguing
♈	that
♉	the
♊	them.

	T V		W Y
⌣	thinge	w	was
φ	this	✕	wedlocke
-o	therefore	∂	what
o	thow	⊣	wherefore
-o	throwgh	)	which
-o	throwout	w	will
2	to	w	wicked
▽	to gather	w	wise
∫	transe	wi	wisedome
⊥	transgresse	⊥	wonder
⊥	transubstantiation:	W	worshipe
⊥	trespasse	⊙	world
T	tribulation	)	words
T	triumph	⊥	worke
✓	trouble		

	V		Y
V	vengeance	y	yea / yee
v	verse	y	yeeld
v	vergine	∂	yet
v	virgin Mary	v	you
⊥	vn	v	your
⊥	vncessent	y	young
v	vnder	⊥	yeb
v	vnderstand		
⊥	vnion	Z	Zealk
⊥	vniuersall		
⊥	vnto	T	the child of god
⊥	voice		
⊥	vouchlafe	F	the child reu of god
u	vp		
u	vpon		
↓	vs		
↓	vse		
⊥	vulgar		